THURSDAY, MARCH 7, 1872.

A musements To-Day.

Booth's Theatre—Juins Covar.

Bowery Theatre—Boffsio Ball. Bryant's Opera House -th av. and 27d at. Cooper Institute—Lecture. Fifth Avenue Theatre—Divorce, Niblo's Garden - La Belle Sauvage. New York Circus - 14th st., app. Academy of Music. Dlymple Theatre - Hampty Pampty. Olymple Theatre—House Paopts. San Francisco Minstels—35 Broadway. 81. Janus Theatre—Martige. Teny Pastor's Opera House—Six Nights in the Bewry.

Phirty fourth Street Theatre-Star Combination, Union Square Theatre - the Union Square Theatre - the Veteran, Wood's Theatre - Louis, Matinee,

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For the accommodation of up-town residents, adverates at the up-town advertisement offices 54% West Thirty-second street, Junction of Broadway and Sixth avenue, and 308 West Twenty-third stree Grand Opera House, from S A. M. to S P. M.

NATIONAL REFORM TICKET. for President: LYMAN TRUMBULL,

OF ILLINOIS. for Dice President:

SAMUEL J. TILDEIL OF NEW YORK. Let New York Imitate the Example.

movement having for its object the union | hold the same opinions? of the people of that State in a concerted tion which met under the call of the State it has come to be understood that fealty to | four and five years ago? the President is above fealty to the party; and that fealty to the party is above and An Outrage that Should be Stopped. the party was founded.

The address also deplores the centralthe President to demand and receive from and volition, the power to encircle the polls within any of our States and cities with the bayonets of the army, and thus control irrevocably the declarations of the ballot-box or of conventions; and ascribes to the existence of such a state of affairs the successful public robbery which has sharacterized the official career of many now in high station. The committee call apon the Republicans of Kansas to unite in measures to check the dangerous and growing spirit of absolutism; to correct | Mecklenburg forever and taking up his the rapidly-spreading evils of personal am- abode in the United States, such pardon bition and public corruption which necessarily arise from it; and to bring to a sudden and severe termination the gigantic system of official robbery which has so long been practised in the name of loyalty

-to the President first, and the party next. It is evident that the Republicans of Kansas are thoroughly aroused in regard to the unprecedented aggressions of the President upon the rights of the people, and the rank corruptions which have dishonored his Administration. From the spirited manner in which they have opened the campaign it may be considered certain that the Reform Republicans of that State

are preparing for an earnest contest. Let the Reformers of New York at once prepare to imitate the example set them by the Republicans of Kansas.

Johnsonism and Grantism-Then and

Judging from certain things which transpired during the administration of Andrew Johnson, some Democratic journals think it not quite safe for their party to place much reliane at present upon the strength or permanence of the Republican reform movement. These journals base their doubts upon the fact that the withdrawal of Senators Doolittle, Dixon, Cowan and their associates from the Republican party four or five years ago did not seriously weaken the party; and they seem to infer from this that the revolt of

can erganization. soning is that the two cases are not even was hoped that this resolution would not remotely analogous, but are totally dissimilar. Four and five years ago the work | Committee on Foreign Relations, as the of reconstruction was not completed. In- joint resolutions about Cuba offered by deed it was passing through its most critical stages. The Thirteenth Amendment, which abolishes slavery, was only nominally ratified. Its validity was vehemently disputed by a large and influential portion of the former ruling elements in the South, and the legality of many of the measur 3 by which it had been engrafted upon the Constitution was seriously contested by VALMASEDA issued his infamous edict. eminent leaders of the Democratic party in

the North. At the same time the Fourtecath Amendment, which the Republicans, with scarcely an exception, regarded as the corner-stone of reconstruction, had just been rejected, holding States, and was working its way slowly in the Northern States, where it encountered a most stremuous opposition.

history with Mr. Johnson and the Democracy on this issue,

The Fifteenth Amendment, which involved a principle especially dear to the and which was supported by the more conservative wing of the party because it would be the appropriate and logical conlusion of a long controversy, had then just been brought before the country, and was sure to become a test question in the approaching Presidential campaign.

These were the main issues between the two parties at the time when Messrs. Doo-LITTLE, DIXON, COWAN and their friends withdrew from the Republican organization. While many Republicans cheerfully recognized the purity of the motives which controlled the action of those gentlemen, the great mass of the party had determined that there should be an end, a final end, of the negro controversy, and that it should be brought to a close in accordance with the plan proposed by Congress; and for this reason the revolt at that critical period of the contest of a few Republican caders drew in its wake a small number of the rank and file of the party.

But this battle was fought out long ago and the three amendments are now universally accepted as valid, with indivirtual exceptions so trivial as to be of not the slightest moment in forming an opinion of the future course of public men and the rank and file of political parties. Slavery and its adjuncts being wholly out of the arena, hving issues now come in to take their places, over which statesmen and politicians will fight new battles and form new alliances, entirely irrespective of past divisions in regard to dead contro-

Does not a mere glance over the field where this negro controversy has scattered its debris show that, so far as it is concerned, there is no analogy between the situation four and five years ago and the situation now, when an entirely new series of questions rise up and demand a settlement? And is not the way clear for the We publish in another column the stir- stanchest anti-slavery Republicans, withring address just issued to the Republicans out any sacritice of principle, to abandon of Kansas by a committee appointed at a the mere officeholding faction of that Republican meeting held at Topeka on the | party and unite with their old antagonists 23d ult. The purpose is to organize a in support of new sues upon which they

Moreover, CHARLES SUMNER, LYMAN effort to rebuke the corruptions and TRUMBULL, Dr. HORACE GREELEY, Gen. usurpations which for the last three years | Schurz, Gov. Gratz Brown, Gen. Cox, have characterized the politics of Kausas Judge Stallo, Judge Davis, and their and the nation. The committee, which is present coadjutors, did their utmost to put headed by the Hen. M. J. PARROTT, who down the Administration of Johnson beformerly represented one of the Kansas cause they believed it to be detrimental to districts in Congress, denounces the pur- the best interests of the country and of poses of the late officeholders' Conven- genuine republicanism. These very men now believe that the administration of Republican Committee, declaring its aim | Grant is far worse than Johnson's was, to have been the nomination of President | and that it embedies many most serious GRANT for reflection, and the perpetuation | evils peculiar to itself, and without prece of the corrupt Rings that are supping the | deut in our history. They believe also that life-blood of the nation. The addressurges it has widely departed from the cardinal that the Republican party is losing its policy of the great party which they vitality, its power for usefulness, and even helped to found and have done so much to its identity, through the outgrowth of that | build up. Does not consistency, therefore, species of personalism-a frequent incident | demand that they labor quite as strenuto the administration of government by oasly to crush out Grantism now as they purely military characters. This personal- did to overthrow Johnsonism then? And sm was introduced in this Government at | need anybody doubt that they will follow the accession of Gen. Grant to the Execution their convictions of duty in the present live chair, and has gathered strength until | emergency as sternly as they pursued then

beyond fealty to the principles upon which | Attention has recently been called in THE SUN to the fact of three English convicts having been sent to New York by the zing tendency of the times, which enables | prison authorities of Manchester, England. some wrong-doers in a similar way. The official organ of the Grand Duchy of Meck lenburg-Schwerin says that that petty Government claims the right to dispose of its convicts in this manner, and that every Europeen Government has done so for many years. It adds that if any convict in the Grand Ducal penitentiary should be deemed worthy of the elemency of Duke FREDERICK, and should couple his application for a pardon with a promise of leaving would undoubtedly be granted. The impression is a common one in

Europe that all thinly settled countries are places of refuge for those who by erime have forfeited the respect of their fellow men. Great Britain has used severa of her colonial possessions for penal settle ments, both in order to force the growth of population there and to rid the mother country of undesirable members of society. The plan has worked well; but the settlers, including the former convicts and the descendants of such, have rebelled after a certain number of years against the importation among them of criminals from Great Britain, and the British Government, in the case of the Australian colonies, was forced to yield to those remonstrances. Certainly, if discharged convicts are not fit subjects of Great Britain, they are not likely to be fit citizens of the United States; and the same may be said of the convicts of every other country. The useful, the industrious, the intelligent immigrant is always welcome, and of such we are receiving many thousands every year. But the disgraced scoundrel whose presence is offensive to the respectable people of his native land is not wanted on this side of the Atlantie; and Congress should at once devise and apply efficient means to stop such immigration.

The Chinese Slave Trade.

What has become of the joint resolution Senators Sumner, Trumbull, Schurz, and against the enslaving of free Chinese in their followers may turn out to be equally | Cuba which was presented to the United nugatory in its effects upon the Republi- States Senate by HENRY WILSON of Massachusetts? As it came from one of the true Mr. Cox have been buried in the corresponding committee of the House of Rep-

resentatives. Within twenty days seven hundred and three Chinese subjects, engaged as articled laborers for eight years, have been landed in Havana under the guns of an American squadron. These Coolies left China before Upon landing in Cuba they find themselves declared slaves for life.

A Confession.

The GRANT Senators have chosen their ominittee on the French arms question through the influence of President Jours- In making it up they have taken special care to exclude Senator Schurz.

This is equivalent to a confession. They dare not allow Senator Schunz to have a part in the investigation. Their purpose is Upon the adoption of this amendment the to conceal the truth and whitewark the in Line.

Republican party had staked its supremacy guilty, and they know this cannot be done in the nation, not to say its existence as a if Mr. Schurz is a member of the commitpolitical organization, and it was then tee. This involves an admission of the fighting one of the greatest battles in its charges they have so obstreperously denied.

It is also a high honor to the distinguish d Senator. When the hiders and defenders of corruption proclaim so loudly their fear of a single man, they pay to his abilimore advanced wing of the Republicans, ties and his incorruptible character the greatest tribute in their power.

When the Congressional Committee were n this city in January, investigating the affairs of the Custom House, Col. GEORGE K. LEET, the lucky protégé of President Grant, who got the lucrative general order business from Collector GRINNELL in 1860, was called to give his testimony. Among other things he testified that a certain letter, of which the following is a copy, was in his handwriting :

"Executive Mansion,
"Washington, D. C., Sept. 6, 1869.
"My Dear Me. Lindbay: Porter will be glad to sey
you, and as he is going out to dinner at 2 o'clock it
would be well to come over. I will speak to Deny and
ask Lin to admit you immediately to Porter's from
The Dearent Mansion.

The Dearent Mansion of Exercise Company of the Compan

The PORTER here referred to is Gen. HORACE PORTER of the United States Army, illegally acting as Secretary to President GRANT, and LINDSAY Was Collector GRINNELL'S confidential agent. The evident meaning of the letter is that some kind of confidential negotiation was going on when it was written, between LIND-SAY, LEET, and PORTER, and judging from circumstances that negotiation related to the division of the profits of the general order business in this city. What strengthens this conclusion is the fact that Gen. PORTER, testifying before the same Congressional Committee at Washington on Monday last, was shown the letter in question, but affected to doubt its genuineness, and even attempted to argue that it

least not on the day of its date. He said : least not on the day of its date. He said:

"There are three extraordinary things about this letter. In the first place I was not in Washington when LEET was in Washington, at that day, until evening. I certainly never ate a dinner at 2 o cloca, nor told anybody that I was going to, and it would not be necessary to have feen. DEET admit applyedly to my room. I cannot explain it.

"Q.—I ou have examined that letter; you have known LEET a great while; do you recognize the writing? A.—I looks like his handwriting. I could not testify positively. I should take it for his handwriting.
"Q.—He says it is, I believe, is that the paper that you use? A.—That is the Executive Mansion paper, and I should say it was Col. LEET'S writing.

"Q.-Has he not been a correspondent of yours at difwas his handwriting.
"Q. -Have you any doubt about it? A.-I have none
except from the efficuentiances."

It is of course immaterial whether or not the date of the letter was correct to a day. The important point is that it was written by LEET, and written for a purpose. What that purpose was we may learn after a while, but evidently not through Gen. PORTER if he can help it.

W. W. Holden was formerly Governor of North Carolina. He was impeached of high rimes and misdemeanors, tried, convicted turned out of office, and forever disqualified t old office under the Government of that State. But the crimes proved against him do not dis qualify him to hold office under President GRANT, who has just tendered him the appointment of Minister to Peru.

A letter in the Louisville Courier-Joural, the leading Democratic paper of Kentucky explains the way in which many prominent Democrats believe they can advance the purposes of the Reform Republicans in the coming Presidential election without sacrificing their party organization or even laying themselves open to a suspicion of bargain with the Reform Republican leaders. The idea of a coalition is repugnant to many Democrats, and it is not proed by these gentlemen to enter into one. They prefer to let the Reformers manage their own affairs, select their own ticket, and put it in the field, leaving the Democrats to manage their local organizations in the States, and to choose objectionable, making no nomination for that office or the Vice-Presidency themselves, as they are satisfied that they cannot secure a fair elec-tion nor a fair count of the electoral vote with GRANT in the field against them. The result of uch a policy, which could be pursued by the Democracy without loss of self-respect or compromise of principle, no one can doubt. Either of the men now spoken of by the Reform Reublicans in connection with the Presidency would beat GRANT out of sight, and the plan of military government for the United States would receive an effectual quietus.

The recent revelations which have been ies appear to have produced some impression of longress, as the Naval Appropriation bill has been amended by the addition of provisions that no money appropriated by this act shall be expended on account of naval engines contracted for during the war, and that the total amount cived by the Secretary of the Navy for vessels or materials sold shall be covered into the United States Treasury. This is very much like locking the stable door after the horse is stolen; but i s gratifying in these days of Executive domination to see even the slightest disposition mani fested on the part of Congress to prevent further plundering of the Treasury by the friends of the

President. Mr. PERRY of Ohio has introduced in the National House of Representatives a bill proiding that the claims for building vessels of war and steam machinery, referred to in the act for he relief of certain contractors passed in 1867, hall be referred to the Court of Claims, with power to act upon them, but stipulating that ny sums heretofore allowed to any of the claimants as additional compensation shall be deducted from any amount which may be found due to such claimants respectively. That is, the people who are represented by Mr. PERRY are so according to their contracts, and in some in-stances an additional sum in settlement of claims that they were not sufficiently paid by their contract price, they now wish to have their cases reopened, and are willing to have their two former payments considered in the These claimants should apply to Secretary ROBESON and arrange with him to quietly steal the amounts they want from the Treasury making their claims sufficiently large to allow him a liberal margin for his services, for Con gress will hardly dare to accede to their de

Another Alderman has found that the way of the transgressor against the bribery laws is hard in Chicago. On Saturday last Alderman JAMES WALSH, who had been convicted of offerng to receive a bribe about the matter of the urchase of a school site, was sentenced by udge FARWELL to pay a fine of \$100 and undergo an imprisonment of six months. He had been convicted before another Judge, and had been Court expressed the opinion that the defendant had had a fair trial, and that the only question really under the evidence was whether a certain witness was to be believed; but the jury who heard the case had already decided on that. Whereupon the Judge gave as the sentence the extreme penalty of the law.

For interesting reading we commend the etter of the Anti-Grant Republican of Kentucky, which we copy elsewhere out of the Louisville Commercial. The writer expresses him-self with beautiful frankness, especially when he advises all the real Republicans to keep out of the Philadelphia Convention and leave it to the officeholders by whom it will be owned. It is good advice.

The President has appointed Ex-Gov. W. W. HOLDEN of North Carolina Minister to Peru. The appointment is probably made in accordance with GRANT'S peculiar notions of civil ser ice reform. Gov. HOLDEN left North Carolina to escape criminal prosecutions after he had en impeached by the Legislature. He probably knows as much about Peru as one of BAR-NUM's cannibals. Peru may feel complimented at the appointment of a man who cannot return

GOING TO THE QUAKER CITY

HOW THE GRANT GANG PACKED THE CAROLINA CONVENTION.

Every Seat but One Filled by an Officehold er-Ah Sin the Only One who Doesn't Hold an Office-A Precious Crew to Go to Philadelphia from South Carolina. ondence of The Sun.

COLUMBIA, S. C., Feb. 29 .- The honor of holding the first grand Convention of the season was given to South Carolina on the 19th of the esent month. As the proceedings were reported at length in the telegraphic columns of THE SUN, your correspondent will only allude to them in a general way. It was a regular out-and-out officeholders' knock-down, drag-out, cut-throat fight from beginning to end, and although Brother-in-law Casey was not present and there was no display of Gatling guns, it was in every respect worthy the great head officeholder of the

The Convention was made up of the most acglomerated mixture of humanity conceivable. and in only one respect was there any faint degree of similarity observable between any two of the members. Every mother's son of them was an officeholder. Every grade of office in the gift of the people or the Governor was represented. There were just 161 delegates, of whom 80 were negroes, 71 mulattoes, 9 carpet baggers, and one

HEATHEN CHINES. who, strange to say, was the most intelligent man, barring one or two of the native whites, in the Convention. From the opening of the Convention it was apparent that of the 161 members. at least 160 desired to go to Philadelphia. Th remaining one who didn't want to go was the Heathen Chinee. He contented himself by making a speech, the tenor of which was that he incontinently chawed up for a fat mouse and served up with chop sticks if he ever went back on Ulysses. This condition of things had a very natural tendency to produce discord among the faithful, and consequently the proceedings of the Convention were not of the most harmonious order. Indeed, a casual observer Carolina politicians of the new régime would have easily mistaken the place for a good-sized Bedlam. The most rampant and bellicose members were

TWO COLORED CONGRESSMEN, who were evidently anxious to show their devo tion to the "man of peace" by casting the vot of the State for his renomination, and these tw gentlemen managed to have things pretty much their own way. Fresh from the halls of Con-gress, well posted in the "Ways that are dark, and tricks that are vain,"

of the national House of Representatives, these gentlemen managed between them to fuddle even the members of the State Legislature, who were in great part members of the Convention, and so manipulated things as to subserve their own purposes.

win purposes.

The action of the Convention, as explained in the platform, has already been published in The isrs. In the mild language of the Ku-Klux budge, "We cordially endorse the Administration," but respectfully protest against the President's appointments in South Carolina. THE PRESIDENT'S MISTAKE.

dent's appointments in South Carolina.

THE PRESIDENT'S MISTAKE.

The plain English of this declaration is that under the advisement of Senators F. A. Sawver and T. J. Robertson, the President has made the mistake of placing in the Federal offices in Charleston gentlemen (Northern men) who, having the attributes and instincts of gentlemen, have proved acceptable to the people, and have, by their general conduct in office, merited and received the good wishes of even the Copperhead Ku-Klux Democrats. Such men are Postmaster Stanley G. Trott, United States Marshal Louis E. Johnson, Assistant-Treasurer J. F. Geddings, and a few others. This state of affairs is not pleasing to the carpet-bag dynasty in the State, and so it was arranged by the chief wire-pullers of the Convention that certain men should be elected to the National Convention, who were to make a combined raid on Grant for the purpose of "respectfully protesting," which is to say that unless Ulyses consents to make a clean sweep in the Federal offices, and give the appointments to the delegration, he will not receive South Carolina's vote in the Philadelphia Convention. Under these conditions and for this purpose the delegration was elected, and at a meeting held subsequent to its election it was resolved to proceed to Washington immediately after the adjournment of the State Legislature, so that they may be expected in Washington about the middle of March.

THE LEADERS OF THE GRANT PARTY.

A brief sketch of the men whom the President will have to receive may not prove uninteresting to your readers. The leaders are Hon. F. J. Moses, delegate from the State at Large, who is the Speaker of the House of Representatives. He is the most popular and allest and the most uncompromising white Radical in the State. He has filled the office of Speaker of the House ever since reconstruction, and is probably the only man in the State who could preside over the heterogeneous assembly of illiterate and corrupt rolliticians who could preside over the heterogeneous assembly of illiterate and corrupt

rogeneous assembly of illiterate and corrupt ditticians who compose the lower branch of the eneral Assembly.

A. J. Ransier, the other delegate at large, is the colored Lieutenant-Governor of the State, ike most of his race, it ansier has learned the soons of politics very quickly, and is now one the shrewdest politicians in the State. He is light modatto, of very gentlemanly address and one of the leading colored men in the State.

THE GRANT DELEGATION.

S. A. Swalls is a light mulatto carpet-bagger, who is a State Senator and Brigadier-General in the colored militia of the State. At the close of the war he left the army and settled in Kingstree county, where he soon obtained complete control of the colored people, and has ever since monopolized all the offices in the county.

H. J. Maxwell is or 1 of those colored men who left Charleston at the breaking out of reconstruction for an opening in one of the rural districts. He went to Mariboro county, and being glib of tongue, was soon made ruler of the county. He is a member of the State Senate, and controls all the offices in his county.

W. H. Jones is a black carpet-bagger, who at the close of the war cast his lines in Georgetown county. He is better known in this State as "Civi Rights Jones," from his uncompromising harred to the white race. He is, like most of his race, a shrewd politician, and utterly corrupt withal. He is the whipper-in who applies the party lash in the lower branch of the General Assembly of the State.

These men, all colored, represent the First. THE GRANT DELEGATION. arty lash in the lower branch of the General issembly of the State. These men, all colored, represent the First ongressional District.

THE SECOND DISTRICT DELEGATION omposed of one colored and two white men.
F. McIntyre is a diminutive specimen of carpet-bag fraternity, who represents Collection in the State Legislature, and is a onel in the State militia. He is noted for hing in particular save a hooked nose and an accelerate elaborate meneral meneral section. nothing in particular save a hooked nose and an exceedingly elaborate moustache.

E. W. M. Mackey, white, is the Sheriff of Charleston county and Colonel in the State militia. He is a young man of rather good looks, and pulls the political wires of Charleston county to the tune of about \$25,000 per annum.

Robert Smalls, the only colored man on this delegation, is the man who euchered the late Confederacy during the rebellion by escaping with the steamer Planter from Charleston harbor to the blockading squadrom. He is State Senator, Brigadier-General of militia, and holds other smaller offices too numerous to mention.

THE ONLY TWO PUBE NEGROES. THE ONLY TWO PURE NEGROES.

The Third District delegation contains the only two pure negroes in the whole State dele

w. B. Nash. State Senator, and Colonel of Militia is a peculiar specimen of native black intelligence. He was formerly a slave in Richland county which he now represents in the State Senate, and has no education save what he picked up while waiting on his master. Nevertheless Nash is now one of the best informed black men in his party.

R. B. Elliott is also a pure negro with the thick hips and retreating forehead which are the peculiar features of the African. He is a member of Congress from this District, and is Major-General commanding the State militia. He is a young man, what in the old inte-bellum days a good negro trader like uncle Joseph Crews would have called a "prime fellow," and possesses an ordinary share of intelligence.

James L. Orr is the man whose treachery the white people of the State denounce in the most bitter terms. He was elected Governor by the people over Wade Hampton, and was generally looked upon as a fair minded, liberal Democrat, Upon the eve, however, of the last State election he planted himself family in the ranks of the Scott party, by whom he was elected a Circuit Judge, and his sudden change of base probably was the cause of the defeat of what was then known as the Reform party of the State.

THE FOULTH DISTRICT DELEGATION IS SONEWARD AND THE STATE OF TREACGATION IS SONEWARD AND THE PROLUTE DISTRICT DELEGATION IS SON

THE FOURTH DISTRICT DELEGATION rewhat an anomalous one. T. J. Mackey is well elected judge of the Ku-Klux Circuit State. He is an erratic specimen of huthe newly elected indice of the Ku-Klux threuit in the State. He is an erratic specimen of humanity, as sharp as a seed trap, and as plucky as he is sharp. His aspirations hitherto have never reached higher than the office of a local magistrate, and he is known to the people of the country as the man who hunted ex-Congressman flowen to conviction. At the opening of the present session Mr. Thomas Jefferson Mackey came to the State capital to push his fortunes. Being a man of considerable accomplishments, he was engaged to write Governor Scott's message, and during the impeachment movement against the Governor, he was instrumental in organizing the "L.O.U.B.," or Scott Ku-Klux, among the members of the Legislature, by which means the impeachers were put to rout and the Governor's administration endorsed. This gave him a hold upon the members, and at the judicial election he was elected Judge of the Sixth Circuit of the State. The next member of this delegation is a gentleman with whom the readers of Tre Sux have a slight acquaintance. Mr. John J. Patterson, better known as

"HONEST JOHN," is the man who will have to answer for all the

REPUBLICANS VINDICATING THEIR PRINCIPLES.

Jim Pisk of South Carolina; has plenty of money, and does not hesitate to spend it when he wants to pass a bill through the General Assembly. By what species of fiction he can be supposed to represent the Republicans of the Fourth Congressional District your correspondent is unable to guess. He is in every way unfit to be a member of the delegation to the Philadelphia Convention. In the first place he is not a resident of the district from which he was elected; secondly, he is not a Republican, in the local acceptation of the term; thirdly, he was not elected, but purchased his nomination; and lastly, he lacks one qualification which eminently belongs to his associates. He is the only man on the delegation who is not an officeholder.

THE GARVEY OF COLUMBIA.

THE GARVEY OF COLUMBIA. THE GARVEY OF COLUMBIA.

The third representative from this district is James M. Allen, a white State Senator, who is known as the "Garvey" of Columbia, from his connection with the City Hall frauds. A game was put up by which the corrupt city Council of Columbia gave to Allen the contract for erecting a City Hall, and the price was fixed at such a figure as would leave a delicious margin to be divided. The tax payers, however, got wind of the concern and instituted legal proceedings to stop the job. The job was stopped, and upon this reputation Mr. Allen goes to the Philadelphia Convention. this reputation Mr. Allengoes to the Philadelphia Convention.

Upon the whole there is no doubt that this delegation will vote for Grant. But, as has already been stated, they will first bully him into removing the few decent men in the State from the Federal offices.

Battle-Field-Rooms Engaged by the Various Tribes-Cameron Preparing for a Grand War Dance-Trouble Ahead.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 28, 1872.-Until now we never could say with truth that Philadelphia was remarkably lively. But since the National Republican Executive Committee decided to hold their Convention in this city, together with the regular letters of THE SUN, which truthfully gave the names of the delegates to said Convention, with a list of the prominent politicians who would attend the same, explaining also to the people of the whole country the grand and exciting scene then and here to be enacted, Philadelphia has grown wondrously fast in pop-ular favor, while an immense swell of enthusiasm has been created among the people living

along the Delaware and Schuykill,
Even pious Deacon Richard Smith of the Cin cinnati Gazette despatched a representative hither to watch and report how matters stood. This faithful emissary departed feeling reli-giously convinced that what had been published in THE SUN concerning the conglomeration of the Cameron, Curtin, and Forney factions, and their inextricable and fathomiess troubies, was

only too true. AS GOES PENNSYLVANIA, SO GOES THE UNION, never was so forcibly recognized as to-day. The excitement which attended the Whig Convention that nominated Gen. Harrison in 1839 at Harrisburg, and that which nominated Gen. Taylor at Philadelphia in 1848, fraught with the enthusiasm and excitement of still later National Conventions which have been convened in this city, cannot be compared with the surroundings

of the coming conclave. The Convention will be largely composed of officeholders and Grant-fearing people. From information which I have authentically received, and which I propose to begin publishing in this letter to THE SUN, every State will be represented inside and outside of the Academy of Music, by a class of men, young and old, rep resenting every profession and vocation in life, who will watch most guardedly their individual and collective interests. These people know the great battle-field is to be in this State, and their entire energies will be given to defeat and anni hilate the ringmasters who dance and bow on the fifthy sawdust of the present National Ring Those delegates who vote for personal favor or political power, and remain unmindful of the wishes of their constituency, will find a power behind them mightier than self, and most uncompromising in her verdict.

is confined to three different factions—Cameron. Curtin, and Forney. The former and latter are such notorious dodgers and wire-pullers that the people of our State laugh at their present es, and remain heedless and ungovernable when they attempt to pull. Andy Curtin's record, however, can be compared with John A Andrew's of Massachusetts. His name is a takisman among our people, and although not considered in any sense of the word an artful dodger, the soldiers know his head is level in this important fleb!

DELEGATES TO THE CONVENTION.

Next to the headquarters of the Executive Committee, the headquarters of the great Winsebago Chief will be the centre of interest ome persons who ought to know say that Sentor Morton will be his bedfellow; but as the divelocity old chief makes his selection just at beding, it is now altogether uncertain who will be

Could the walls of 17. Gerard House, only speak, what a story they could tell! In this room Simon Cameron has manipulated the political affairs of Pennsylvania for twenty-five years. It was here that in 1831 he forsook the Democratic party, feeling that the old hulk which had carried him over the political waters so prosperously and so long was rapidly weakening. It was here that he was made acquainted with the mysteries of the Know-Nothing party. It was here that he hugged and smiled at Andy Curtin, and it was here where he gave him the fatalstab, It was here where he poke in whispering tones, words of cheer to the Hon.W. B. Reed, and it is in this room where he made friends with the great commoner. Thaddeus Stevens, It was here in 1857 where he gained the title of the Winnebago Chief, and here it is where he has crossed swords and always beaten Chevalier Forney. Look out then for his terrible war-hoop, when the three Pennsylvania factions meet here

Anticipated Duel Between Virginia Editors. RICHMOND, Va., March 6.—Alexander Mosely editor of the Whig, and James C. Southail, editor of the

An exhibition of the natural, industrial, and artistic products of all mations is to be opened at Lyons, France, on the first of May next, and to remain open intil Jan. 1, 1873. Americans are juvited to become exbitors. For information apply to Mr. F. V. Sanaoz A very elever and interesting publication is

ddress in Behalf of the Original Republicans in the State of Kansas.

To the Republicans of Kansas:

The undersigned, appointed by a meeting of Republicans held at the city of Topeka on the 23d inst., issue the following address to the people of the State of Kansas. This action is preliminary to the contemplated organization of a movement having for its object the union of the recoils of our State in account of the

is preliminary to the contemplated organization of a movement having for its object the union of the people of our State in a concerted effort to rebuke the corruptions and usurpations which have characterized our State and national polities, and brought disgrace upon us as a people and as a party:

The purposes and practices which animated and controlled the Convention which met under the call of the Republican State Central Committee at Lawrence February 21, 1572, have in the main animated and controlled sil the Republican State Conventions that have thus far been held for the purpose of selecting delegates to the Philadelphia Convention. The purpose has been the nomination of President Grant for reelection, and the perpetuation of the corruptings that are sapping the life-blood of the nation. And so far as the enunciation of platforms and resolutions by these Conventions is concerned, that has been their only purpose—a state of things through the existence of which the Republican party, so long the dominant party of the nation, is losing its vitaiity, its power for usefulness, and even its very identity. We are required to believe that fealty to the President sabove fealty to the party is above and beyond fealty to the principles upon which the party was founded.

These facts are the culmination of the history of the past three years. They are the outgrowth of that species of personalism usually an incident to the administration of government by purely military characters, which was inaugurated in this Government at the accession of Gen. Grant to the Executive chair. It is from their influences that we have the greatest evils to apprehend.

It is through their deadening effect upon the public political pulse—a stilling of that vigilance which ever has been and ever must be the pries

It is through their deadening effect upon the utilite political puise—a stifling of that vigillance hich ever has been and ever must be the price political liberty—that we have seen the Presient successfully demand at the hands of Concress the enactment of legislation giving him is power upon a mero pretext, to place a State r any part of a State of this Union under absolute, inexorable martial law.

It is to these facts that we may safely ascribe the existence of that public apartly which has expired the protection in their rights upon the arm for protection in their rights upon the arm for Federal power rather than upon those agencies so much nearer and more accessible to them—their municipal and State organizations. It is that contralizing tendency of the times hich enables the President to demand and resive the authority of Congress, practically at is own pleasure and volition, to encircle the olls within any of our States or cities with the apports of the target and the labels of the army, and thus contral crevounts the ballockers of the allocations of the habitation of the public transfer and the labels of the army, and thus contral crevounts the ballockers.

casily the declarations of the ballot-box or the Convention.

It is to the existence of these facts that we may ascribe, in large part, the successful public robbery which has characterized the official career of many now in high public station. To that degree has this new dogma come to prevail which places feality to the President before feality to the party and feality to the party before feality to principle, that excessive obeisance to the wishes of the President first and the party next has been sufficient to command the bestowal of great powers and emoluments, and to silence, almost in infamy, with the stigma of disloyality to that great personage and party all who have presumed to indulge in unfriendly criticisms, or to intimate that the highest conceptions of purity did not prevail in the administration of public affairs.

It is to check this dangerous and growing spirit of absolutism, to correct the rapidly spreading evils of personal ambition and public corruption which necessarily arise from it, and to summarily and effectually rebuke the instigators of these wrongs that we call upon the Republicans of Kansas to anite in an effort to repress this growing evil.

To put a stop to the insidious encroachments of the military upon the evil functions of the Government; to bring to a sudden and severe termination by the apprehension and punishment of the offenders of the gigantic system of official robbery winch has so long been practised in the name of loyalty, to the President first and the party next.

To establish a wholesome and effective civil

the name of loyalty to the reactive civil aparty hext.

To establish a wholesome and effective civil revice reform which shall serve to protect in lace the competent and honest official, and event the appointment to places of honor, just, and pront for pardsan or other purposes if incompetents and knaves.

Pennsylvania the Paradise of Fraud-How

Clure, and how McClure is Beating Gray. terest in Pennsylvania has suffered a terrific blow n the exposure made by the Grav-McClure in restigation. The French arms scandal debate in the Senate finds a parallel in this contest, and

the name of newspapers."
But if McClure gets no help from the papers here, he is certain of victory. It is already said that Gray will throw up the fight before the investigation is over.

Secretary Bontwell's Explanation of the

Seven Million Discrepancy.
Washinstron, Mach 6. Secretary Boutwell
appeared to-day before the House Committee on Ex the Kauser Magazare, published at Popeka. It is full of life, talent, and variety.

THE VOICE OF KENTUCKY.

WHY THE PHILADELPH' I CONFER TION SHOULD BE LEFT TO THE OFFICEHOLDERS.

Significant Letter-An Original Republican Significant Letter An Original Republican gives his Reasons for Opposing Grant-He is Corrupt-He is Against Freedom of Trade-He Aims at Power Almost Im-perial-He Must be Beaten.

I see you are engaged in a lively quarrel

I see you are engaged in a lively quarrel with certain opponents of Grant who have been trying to send delegations hostile to him to the Kentucky Republican State Convention which is to appoint the Kentucky delegates to Philadelphia. In this quarrel, although I am ferrely and bitterly opposed to Grant, I am thoroughly on your side. I think matters have come to such a pass that the opponents of Grant can have no business at Philadelphia, and they should not take a hand in running any of the machiner by which the nominations are to be worked out. The nomination of Grant has become a foregone conclusion ever since his friends, by fair means or foul, carried the New York State Convention in September last. There was at one time a possibility of the first place being given to Colfax, but why should any man who is honestly opposed to Grant be any less opposed to Colfax, who has praised all his doings and forwarded all his schemes? The line of demarcation between the President and those Republicans who oppose his reflection has become too broad to allow the latter any longer to hide behind if a Wood of the control of the possibility of the plant and those depublicans who oppose his reflection has become too broad to allow the latter any longer to hide behind if a Wood of the control of the plant and should not weeken his event and the polls, and should not weeken his event and the polls, and should not weeken his event and the polls, and should not weeken his event. doings and forwarded all his schemes? The line of demarcation between the President and those Republicans who oppose his reflection has become too broad to allow the latter any longer to hide behind if. Whoever does not wish Mr. Grant's reflection must oppose him at the polls, and should not weaken his position by going into council with those who regard his nomination as what it is—a fixed fact.

The reasons why a man of unbroken Republican antecedents—a man who, like myself, has since 1856 never voted otherwise than for a Republican attacket, wherever such a tacket was in sight—should now oppose Grant on principle, wholly aside from the charges of personal corruption that rest upon him, are manifold. If there were no other reason, there is an issue becoming more and more paramount—that of free trade or protection—which is being forced upon the Republican party. The platforms of 1856, 1864, and 1868 were silent; that of 1800 was equivocal. But now the question is in everybody's mouth. It must be met, and will be met. Now, many like myself became Republicans from a dislike of negro slavery. We remained Republicans from a desire to suppress the rebellion; at last, from a belief in the equal rights of all men such as underlies the Fifteenth Amendment. What has all this to do with the proposition, which seems to us not only unjust but atterfy absurd, that pig-from and steel rails, humber of hemp, coal or salt, shall not be imported into the United States; or that none but Americanbuilt ships shall run between New York and San Francisco? To some of us this interference with the labor and trade of the country, which is known under the nickname of protection, seems not only an error of opinion, but simply a piece of ignorance. The belief that the country can be enriched or strengthened or it anyway made better or happier by arbitrary laws, which tell us where to buy and where to self, what to make and what to consume, is to out having learned the truths on the subject, and to be dispelled by teaching.

Now the negro

a vast power concentrated in the man at the head of this Government that nothing but a civil war—bloodler than that of the great rebellion—will be required to restore the old system of local freedom and self-government, with the chance against its ever being restored at all. As Mr. Grant has uniformly recommended, and even pressed, all measures looking toward the renkargement of Federal powers, and nevel recommended anything looking toward the rabridgment, we find ourselves, as good Republicans, irreconcilably opposed to him.

We lind it quite natural that a man who, in these great questions, has chosen the paths of darkness and error should have gone amiss in other things about which the plain instincts of humanity agreed with the teachings of the highest political science. We look upon Mr. Grant as opposed to a full amnestly; even to the modified amnesty which he recommended in his last message. If he were half as serious in favor of this measure as he showed himself in favor of this measure as he showed himself in favor of this measure. We have the fast science of the forced through an unwilling House of Representatives, his most prominent supporters in the Senate. Morton and Coliax, would not have voted to load down the Annesty bill with amendments which they felt sure would kill it.

Nor do we believe Mr. Grant serious in his efforts to remove the civil service from party politics, and to fill it with the fittest and abless men, secure from arbitrary removal. Having men, secure from arbitrary removal.

From Co. Francy's from March 4. It course to us that one year from this date U.S. rant will enter upon his second term as Posisian.

From Col. Former's Press, March 6.